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11 June 1964

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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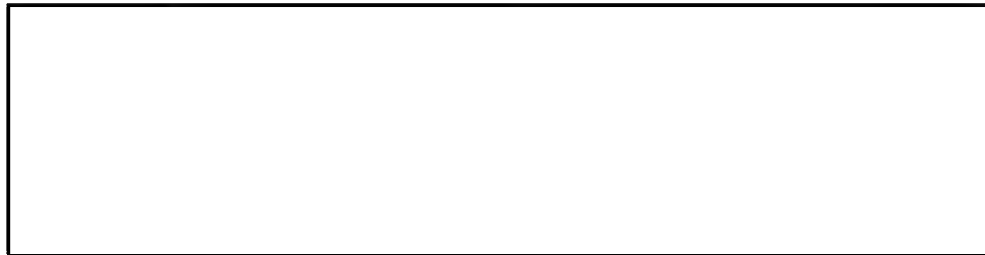
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USSR: The conclusion of Ulbricht's visit to the USSR may be the occasion for Soviet initiatives to return the Berlin and German problems to the forefront of international attention.

A Soviet diplomat recently indicated that Moscow might soon announce that about 20,000 Soviet troops will be withdrawn from East Germany. Although the USSR in the past has made such a step contingent upon reciprocal reduction of foreign forces in West Germany, the Soviet leaders may now be considering a troop reduction as a manifestation of their confidence in the stability and security of the Ulbricht regime.

They also probably would portray such a move as a demonstration of Khrushchev's "policy of mutual example" following the withdrawal of about 10,000 US troops from West Germany in the last few months.

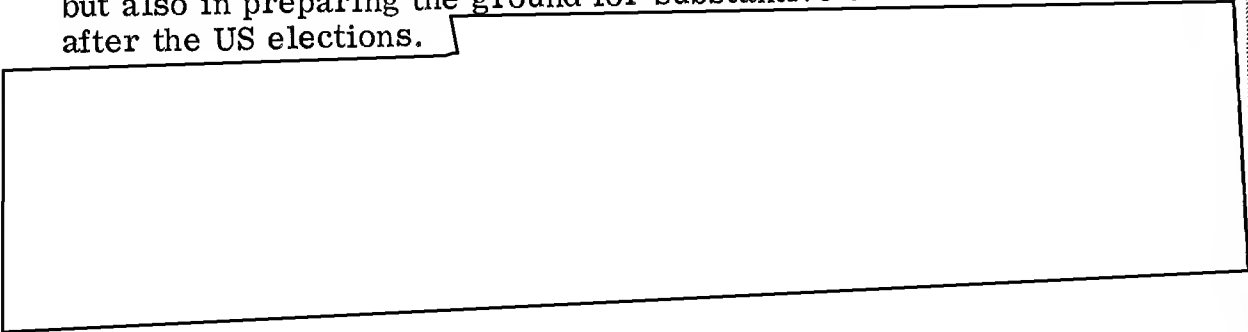
Khrushchev may make a bid for a new round of East-West negotiations by reviving his proposal of last summer for talks on European security measures. It is unlikely that he contemplates any steps at this time which might provoke a Berlin crisis.

The Soviet Government encouraged Danish Prime Minister Krag, on the eve of his departure for a visit to the US, to inform President Johnson that the USSR believes a German peace settlement is still the "paramount" problem. The Soviets indicated that although neither they nor the East Germans intend to threaten the security of West Berlin, they feel this potential source of conflict should be removed by concluding a peace treaty with both German states.

(continued)

The Soviet leaders probably do not foresee any early prospects for serious negotiations on these issues. On several occasions in the past six months they have stated that they expect no progress on major East-West issues before the US elections.

Khrushchev, however, may have decided that new initiatives at this time would be useful not only in conveying a sense of motion in the USSR's German policy but also in preparing the ground for substantive talks after the US elections.



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Brazil: The government's decision to strip ex-President Kubitschek of his political rights has thus far aroused only relatively mild public criticism in Brazil.

President Castello Branco's chief civilian adviser, Luis Viana, on 8 June expressed concern to US Embassy officials over possible popular reaction, but indicated there would be no crisis within the administration.

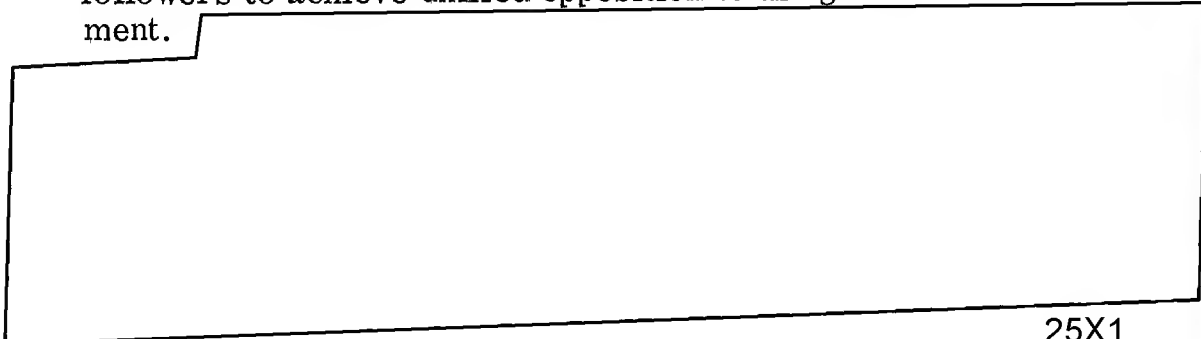
Commenting on the government's failure to state its reasons for the action against Kubitschek, Viana stated that well-documented justification exists but that no decision had yet been made on whether to publish it. He added that the government would cancel the political rights of more people this week, but that the President "definitely" would not extend this power beyond the 15 June deadline.

Proscribing Kubitschek's rights has strengthened Castello Branco's position among the key military leaders. Many officers feared a possible Kubitschek victory in the presidential election scheduled for October 1965. They charge that this would tend to restore what the present revolution seeks to eliminate--corruption in government and a renewal of Communist influence.

The government's relations with Kubitschek's large Social Democratic Party (PSD) have been put under strain. PSD congressional leaders have issued a statement of "solidarity" with Kubitschek and emphasized the party's independence of the government bloc.

Without strong support of the PSD--which holds 116 of 409 seats in the Chamber of Deputies--the

regime could have trouble obtaining passage of some major legislation, despite the procedures open to the President under the "Institutional Act." The absence of solid support for Kubitschek in the PSD and a lack of party discipline would tend, however, to offset any efforts by a small hard core of Kubitschek followers to achieve unified opposition to the government.



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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

The United States Intelligence Board on 10 June 1964 approved the following national intelligence estimate:

NIE 10-2-64, "Prospects for the International
Communist Movement."

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The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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